



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|

09/806,886

04/05/2001

Rinko Katsuda

AA352F

7733

27752

7590

02/18/2004

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION  
WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161  
6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE  
CINCINNATI, OH 45224

EXAMINER

DOUYON, LORNA M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1751

DATE MAILED: 02/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/806,886

Applicant(s)

KATSUDA ET AL.

db

Examiner

Lorna M. Douyon

Art Unit

1751

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-7 and 9-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-7 and 9-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 24, 2003 has been entered.
2. Claims 1-2, 5-7, 9-11 are pending.
3. The rejection of claims 1-2, 5-6, 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steventon (WO 97/17939), alone, is withdrawn in view of applicants' arguments.
4. The rejection of claims 1-2, 5-7 and 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being unpatentable over Akay et al. (WO 93/01269) in view of EP 0,382,464 is withdrawn in view of applicants' arguments.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-2, 5-6, 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steventon et al. (WO 97/17939), in view of Powell et al. (US Patent No. 5,804,544), hereinafter "Powell" in further view of Baginski et al. (US Patent No. 4,652,392), hereinafter "Baginski".

Steventon teaches a spray-dried, granular powder comprising from about 50% to about 99% of a water-soluble carrier, from about 1% to about 50% of a hydrophobic silicone oil dispersed within the carrier, wherein the spray-dried powder has a volume average particle size in the range from about 20  $\mu\text{m}$  and that the 500  $\mu\text{m}$ , the powder being prepared by spray drying an aqueous dispersion of the silicone oil and the water-soluble carrier, characterized in that the silicone oil is present in the dispersion in the form of discrete droplets having a volume average droplet size in the range from about 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 20  $\mu\text{m}$  (see abstract). The granular powders have a volume average particle size in the range from about 20  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 500  $\mu\text{m}$  (see page 6, lines 14-16). The powders of the invention have a wide range of application, for example, they may be used to deliver antifoam activity to detergent compositions or to deliver skin

Art Unit: 1751

conditioning benefits in face powders and the like, preferably dental preparations (see page 9, lines 27-34). The dental preparation can be in tablet, granular or powder form (see page 14, lines 33-34) and comprises one or more bleaching agents, organic peroxyacid precursors, effervescence generators, chelating agents, etc. (see page 10, lines 1-3), the effervescence generators include a combination of at least one alkali metal carbonate in admixture with at least one organic acid such as tartaric, fumaric, citric, malic, maleic, succinic, sodium or potassium acid phosphates (see page 10, lines 23-36). Steventon, however, fails to disclose silicone containing flakes having the dimensions as those recited.

Powell teaches a similar particulate component (suds suppressing system) comprising a silicone antifoam compound and a water-soluble or water-dispersible carrier material (see abstract; col. 6, lines 22+), which is in the form of granules like spray-dried particles, flakes, prills, marumes or noodles (see col. 6, lines 6-21).

Baginski teaches irregularly shaped particulate silicone suds controlling component, of similar ingredients, in flake form having a thickness of about 0.04 to about 0.15 cm wherein in such flake form, the silicone does not substantially come into contact with the detergent surfactant ingredient when admixed with or incorporated into a detergent composition (see col. 6, lines 16-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the spray-dried silicone containing powders of Steventon with flakes because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Powell is within the level of ordinary skill in the art, the flake form would prevent the silicone come into contact with the detergent surfactant ingredient when admixed with or incorporated into a detergent composition

Art Unit: 1751

as taught by Baginski and to reasonably expect the flakes to have a dimension within those recited because Baginski teaches that a similar suds controlling component in flake form have a thickness of about 0.04 to about 0.15 cm.

8. Claims 1-2, 5-7, 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akay et al. (WO 93/01269), hereinafter "Akay" in view of Powell in further view of Baginski.

Akay teaches antifoam particles comprising silicone antifoam on a cellulose carrier (Avicel PH101, particle size = 50  $\mu$ m) coated with citric acid, sodium carbonate and PEG (see Example 6C under Table 5 on page 32). See also Example 7 on pages 33-34. The antifoam particles are prepared by mixing the material together using a Z-blade mixer (see page 11, lines 20-23). The antifoam particles will normally be admixed into a detergent product which includes detergent active and detergency builder (see page 14, lines 1-12). Akay, however, fails to disclose antifoam particles in flake form having the dimensions as those recited.

Powell teaches a similar particulate component (suds suppressing system) comprising a silicone antifoam compound and a water-soluble or water-dispersible carrier material (see abstract; col. 6, lines 22+), which is in the form of granules like agglomerates formed by pan or drum agglomeration or by an in-line mixer, flakes, prills, marumes or noodles (see col. 6, lines 6-21).

Baginski teaches irregularly shaped particulate silicone suds controlling component, of similar ingredients, in flake form having a thickness of about 0.04 to about 0.15 cm wherein in such flake form, the silicone does not substantially come into contact with the detergent

Art Unit: 1751

surfactant ingredient when admixed with or incorporated into a detergent composition (see col. 6, lines 16-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the form of antifoam particles of Akay with flakes because the substitution of art recognized equivalents as shown by Powell is within the level of ordinary skill in the art, the flake form would prevent the silicone come into contact with the detergent surfactant ingredient when admixed with or incorporated into a detergent composition as taught by Baginski and to reasonably expect the flakes to have a dimension within those recited because Baginski teaches that a similar suds controlling component in flake form have a thickness of about 0.04 to about 0.15 cm.

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The references are considered cumulative to or less material than those discussed above.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lorna M. Douyon whose telephone number is (571) 272-1313. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays from 8:00AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on (571)-272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 1751

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Lorna M. Douyon*

Lorna M. Douyon  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1751